

SENATOR REED SMOOT TAKES ISSUE WITH STANDARD AS TO COVENANT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 19, 1919.
The Editor, The Ogden Standard.
Ogden Utah. Dear Sir: I received a letter from G. J. Kruttsch, 624 West Twenty-first street, Ogden, Utah, dated April 19, 1919, enclosing a clipping from the Ogden Standard of April 8, 1919, in which appeared an editorial headed "Senator Smoot's Attitude." Mr. Kruttsch requests me to answer the article through the columns of The Standard.

I do not know whether you wish to be troubled with my taking any notice of criticisms made by The Standard or not. I enclose you a statement made by myself to the Salt Lake Herald, published in the issue of the Herald of Monday, March 7, 1919, and, if you desire, I will ask you to publish that article in conformity with the request of the above mentioned gentleman.

You must admit that the amendments that have been suggested, and I might say, demanded, by the leading Republicans of this nation, have been adopted by the peace conference at Paris, if the newspaper reports are correct. After the newspaper report from Paris enumerated the amendments that had been agreed to, I made the following public statement to the Salt Lake Tribune:

"Reed Smoot, Republican senator from Utah, last night stated that the amendments as reported meet with his most hearty approbation. He stated, however, that he believes there are two further points that should be incorporated into the covenant before it will meet with anything like a unanimous approval of the senate. The league constitution," he said, "must make clear a provision that the domestic affairs of the United States can in no way and at no time be subjected to the control of foreign powers. This country must be the sole judge of matters which regard it alone, affairs such as immigration." The other point on which Senator Smoot still believes the constitution is not sufficiently clear is the guarantee of the territorial integrity of the member states of the league. Senator Smoot said last night that he did not believe it wise for the United States to enter into an agreement which will bind it irrevocably to the guaranteeing in perpetuity the boundaries of all league nations as they may emerge in the treaty of peace. He declared it within the realm of possibility that provinces or departments of certain league members may at some future time wish to attain independence for perfectly sound reasons, and that, therefore, the signatories to the peace compact should not be held to a guarantee for the status quo. If these further changes to the

act are made, Senator Smoot says that he will be more than happy to vote for it and to urge its adoption in places high and low.

I have not changed my attitude from the moment I read the covenant of the league of nations as presented by President Wilson until the present moment. If public opinion has lashed anyone into line, as suggested by Mr. McAdoo, it has been the president himself, for he endorsed the document, thus committing himself, as national executive, to it, and he officially assured, in his cable to the members of the foreign relations committees of the two houses of congress, that there are good reasons even for the verbiage of the document.

I see no reason why the Ogden Standard should try to misrepresent me upon this question.

Yours truly,
REED SMOOT.

(Signed) REED SMOOT.

What Senator Smoot Said.

(From Salt Lake Herald)

That the covenant to which President Wilson attempted to commit the United States is opposed to the traditions of the American people and the constitution, was the opinion expressed by Senator Smoot. He submitted that frank and free discussion should be encouraged, for the step to be taken, he declared, is the greatest one ever presented to the American people.

He said: "I am in accord with the real peace-loving, progressive militant American sentiment to the effect that some treaty, pact or league should be entered into between the leading nations of the world for the advancement of mutual interests and to prevent as far as possible future wars, and the immediate question is as to the form of the instrument and what scope it shall cover. It was a heavy responsibility which President Wilson assumed when he committed the United States so far as he could commit it, to the covenant of the league of nations. The covenant as at present drawn is repugnant to the traditions of the American people and the constitution of the United States, and contains many provisions which would cause no end of mischief and more than one future war."

Senate Will Safeguard U. S.
"If the Paris peace conference does not reconstruct the covenant of the proposed league of nations to make it in harmony with the American system of government, the United States senate will either amend it to reject it. The senate will not attempt to amend the constitution by treaty. The present covenant was the British plan and so admitted to be by President Wilson. The allied nations must have effective peace and American help, and if our president insists upon a covenant in

conformity with the American system of government the nations so vitally interested will agree to such a covenant."

"Frank and free discussion of the subjects should be encouraged, for the step to be taken is the greatest ever presented to the American people. The president cannot, neither can congress, transfer powers from one branch of the government to another. They cannot give away its powers by treaty. They cannot amend its constitution as the British parliament can. These powers rest with the American people. It is not necessary that our form of government should be changed, in order to assist Europe in limiting future wars."

Plan Would Aid Britain.

"If the constitution of the league of nations as proposed were adopted, we should voluntarily, and with our eyes open to all the possibilities, enter a foreign league of nations, in which we should always be subservient and inferior to Great Britain. With her dominions, would always have among the body of delegates five times as many representatives and votes as the United States. We should enter an executive council within the league of nations in which the United States would have one vote and eight foreign nations one vote apiece, so that on any question involving even our own American interests the vote would be eight to one against the United States."

"If I know the American people, they will not surrender their right to decide for themselves whether the country shall go to war. They will not surrender the right to regulate their own commerce. They will not surrender the right to determine the kind and size of the nation's forces for defense. They will not surrender the right to regulate immigration. They will not annul the Monroe doctrine. These are fundamental powers of sovereignty, which, if surrendered, would so enfeeble a nation that it would be worthless as coprotector of the world's peace."

Popular Discussion Needed.

"A universal desire to make war impossible, or at least extremely difficult, justifies the full discussion by the American people of the proposal to have the United States throw aside the Monroe doctrine for a world doctrine of compulsory peace. The effect of the change would be an abandonment by the United States of the sole guardianship over one hemisphere, to become a partner in the guardianship of both hemispheres. No dispute in the world, if it threatened war, would be foreign to the United States, and this country would necessarily be a participant in every war in the world, wherever waged or for whatever the origin."

"If it became necessary for our peace and security, after ten years of anarchy in Mexico, to pacify that country or any other country, like Cuba, for instance, whose peace and good order we have guaranteed and have endeavored to enforce, the votes of Japan, Italy and France would decide our course as a nation. Under the plan proposed no amendment to the covenant is possible without the approval of all the nine nations in the executive council and three-fourths of the body of delegates outside of the executive council. It would be apparently within the power of eight delegates, representing eight foreign nations, to represent the United States army and navy to any corner of the earth to fight, even if our own delegate to our own president or congress and our one hundred millions of people were opposed to such action."

"These are some of the questions that are being asked in connection with the league of nations by the American people are involved in the present proposed covenant is adopted without amendments. Do the American people realize that as a member of the league of nations the United States would be only one of an executive council of nine nations, and that the European nations, all our debtors, have important interests in common which we do not share, and that in these questions, after peace is declared, they would naturally stand together against us?"

Britain Has Five Votes.

"Why is it that Great Britain should have five votes to America's one among the body of delegates? Is it wise to bind the United States not to increase our navy or army after the size of each has been determined by an executive council controlled by the powers of Europe and Asia? Are the American people willing to surrender into the hands of European and Asiatic powers the security upon which depends the sovereignty of the United States? Would they decide to pledge their all to preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and political independence of states, little or big, in Europe, Asia and Africa?"

"Would the American people two years ago have assented if asked to accept the decision of the powers of Europe and Asia in matters relating to Mexico and the countries which surround and control our canal zone, and thus in effect to surrender the Monroe doctrine? Are the American people ready to bind themselves not to make war in defense of our southern border or our canal zone without the consent of the European and Asiatic powers? Suppose Mexico undertook to transfer Magdalena bay or Lower California to a foreign nation, and Asiatic powers confirmed the title of the purchaser and refused the United States permission to fight? What would the American people do?"

"Is it wise for the United States to bind itself to stop doing business, at the command of powers of Europe and Asia, with any nation that these powers may determine to punish even if it was against our will and interests? Are the American people willing to bind themselves to administer the affairs of remote territories in Europe, Asia or Africa as an agent for a European or Asiatic power? If the present form of the covenant of the league of nations is agreed to, the American people bind themselves, their children and their children's children to these conditions forever."

Europe's Control Undesirable.

"I believe that our system of government is the best yet conceived for the accomplishment and preservation of equality and liberty. I am not prepared to turn it over to foreign governments to operate. I know that under our present constitution America is the greatest agency in the world for maintaining liberty, and I am not going to impair it by submitting it to the will of European and Asiatic powers. That part of the covenant guaranteeing this power must be amended. I have sufficient faith in the great destiny of America to think it unnecessary to place ourselves under an inter-

Wright's A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE Gingham Week

Today is the opening day of Gingham Week. All over America this week will be devoted by the best stores to the showing and selling of the season's handsomest ginghams. And all over America ginghams will be a greatly favored fabric this season for not only house dresses, but for smart afternoon frocks, for street dresses and even for summery suits.

This week we not only make a special display of these favored fabrics, but offer some very remarkable special offerings in the handsomest wash fabrics of the season.

Gingham Mill Ends

Mill Ends and short lengths of Zephyr Gingham, regular 35c value, in plaids, stripes, checks, 23c Yd. etc. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Amoskeag Ginghams

Mill Ends and short lengths from 3 to 10 yards in piece, of fine Imported Zephyr Gingham, in 45c Yd. plaids; 75c values at. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Toil du Nord Ginghams

35c Toil du Nord, Amoskeag, A F C, Red Seal, and Bates Seersucker Ginghams, in large assortment. 29c Yd. Special at. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Zephyr Ginghams

30c Amoskeag Utility Gingham, in beautiful new patterns; excellent washing Gingham. 25c Yd. Special (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Gingham Tissues

40c Kilbirnie and Bates Zephyr Ginghams, 32 inches wide; large assortment of plaids, 35c Yd. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Egyptian Ginghams

Loraine Egyptian Tissue Gingham, in all the up-to-date plaids, stripes, fast color, 28 53c Yd. inches (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Apron Ginghams

Good fast color kitchen Apron Gingham, in all the popular 17c Yd. checks. Special at. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Amoskeag Check Ginghams

Amoskeag Apron Gingham, in all the best plain and broken checks, for kitchen aprons, etc. 20c Yd. Special (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Serpentine Crepes

Serpentine Crepe with soft lingerie finish, with bluebird pattern, 38c Yd. terms, etc. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Devonshire Cloths

Devonshire Cloth, 32 inches wide for boys' suits and waists, girls' middies, women's dresses, 38c Yd. housedresses, etc., at. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Peggy Cloth

Peggy Cloth for children's rompers, house dresses, boys' suits, etc., 32 inches wide; good fast color. 35c Yd. ors; 40c values. Special. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Imported Scotch Ginghams

Ivanhoe Scotch Imported Zephyr Ginghams in new plaids and stripes, 32 inches wide. 53c Yd. Special (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Madras Zephyr Ginghams

B. B. Madras Imported Zephyr Gingham in plaids, stripes, solid colors, etc.; for beautiful summer dresses, at. 48c Yd. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

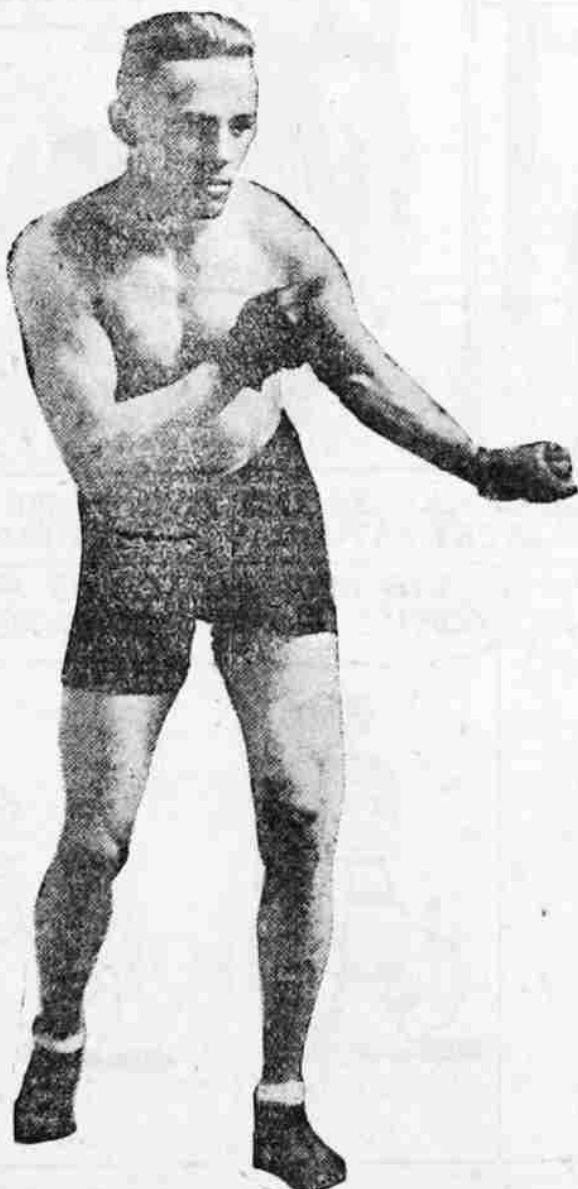
A. A. Imported Ginghams

A. A. Imported Zephyr Gingham, in all the latest plaids, Dresden stripes, etc.; 75c value. 63c Yd. (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

Egyptian Tissues

Loraine Egyptian Tissue, 36 inches wide, in beautiful new plaids; the goods that will launder. 63c Yd. Special (WRIGHTS—1st Floor)

AL YOUNG, WHO MEETS BOBBIE MOORE ON TUESDAY



After hard workouts Saturday afternoon at the Eagles' gym, the chief participants in the boxing tournament to be held tomorrow night at the Eagles' hall, knocked off hard training and declared themselves in first class condition for their matches. Al Young who with Bobby Moore will be the chief attraction of the evening, declares that he is in tip top condition and is ready to put a stop to Moore's ambitions in the early periods of the game. On the other hand Moore was never more confident that he will carry off the honors of the bout via the knockout route. Many Salt Lake lovers of the manly art, all backers of Moore will be on hand and ready to back their favorite to the limit. The match is to settle who has the right to claim the title to the championship lightweight of the Northwest and Intermountain region.

Bus Boyle and Bumblebee Davis are also out for each other's scalp and

each is determined to succeed. Boyle has been training steadily and has been storing up a reserve quantity of hay makers. Davis declares that Boyle will have to have more than one punch in his arm if he expects to gain a knockout.

Hogan and Malan want to settle an old argument between them, and it is a sure thing that this bout will be fast from start to finish, regular "hit and take" stuff is expected. Both are determined to win.

It is stated that the advance seat sale is progressing faster than was expected. Many Salt Lake and a large delegation of the Omaha livestock men who will be in Ogden tomorrow will attend the match.

The doors will be opened at 7:30 o'clock and the preliminaries will commence promptly at 8 p. m. Beyond a doubt all the participants are well matched and the bouts will be some of the best that will ever be staged in Ogden.

national protectorate in order to preserve our independence. America has never failed in her duty to the world and she never will.

"In a speech delivered by Philander C. Knox March 1, 1919, in the senate, he calls attention to the powers of the United States to be amended under the proposed covenant, as follows:

"We are to give up the power to say when we shall go to war, when we shall have peace, the size of our army and navy, how, when and where and under what conditions shall our army and navy be used, when our treaties are binding, how our commerce shall be controlled and the amount of money we shall furnish to carry out our covenants with the league of nations."

Amendments Necessary.
"He also suggests that the covenant should be amended so as not to destroy our Monroe doctrine, or compel us to amend the policy involved in the immigration laws, our right to expel aliens, our right to repel invasion, our right to maintain military and naval establishments or coaling stations within our own borders or elsewhere, as the protection of the development of the country may demand, the right to make necessary fortifications in the Panama canal or on our frontiers, our right to discriminate between natives or foreigners in respect to rights of property and citizenship."

"There are grave objections to any plan which will compel America to accept the responsibility for matters of international administration in Europe, Asia or Africa, and there are equally grave objections to any plan that will substitute for the Monroe doctrine international control on the part of the nations of Europe and Asia in matters affecting the American continent."

ment alone. It would be unfortunate for this question to become a partisan one or to have full consideration on its merits regardless of any party declaration hitherto made. I look for the peace conference to modify and amend the proposed plan so as not to compel our country to surrender its sovereignty."

Community Singing Society Is to Be Formed in Ogden

At a meeting to be held on Friday evening, April 25 at the council chamber of the city hall, the organization of a community singing society in Ogden will be arranged and the first rehearsal will be held. Lester Hinchcliff, one of those taking the initiative in the plan and has been made the organizer of the movement. He has made the following announcement regarding the plans:

"Ogden is to have a community singing society, the purpose of which society will be to encourage community singing of all the old folk songs—especially our own American folk songs—to study the more advanced forms of choruses, both sacred and secular, to prepare programs for public presentation, to arrange and promote community sings, to encourage juvenile instrumental organizations and to be of musical service to the public in various ways. The plans under which the society will operate are as follows:

"A community chorus will be established, the personnel of which will be composed of Ogden's experienced singers. This chorus will rehearse every Friday evening in the council chamber of the city hall. At these rehearsals folk songs will be sung but the major portion of the time will be spent in the study of standard choruses for mixed voices.

"The plans for preparing the folk songs to be sung by the citizens of Ogden en masse on the various public occasions and in conjunction with the society follows:

"The churches, schools, clubs, various lodges, glee clubs and in fact all organizations of Ogden will be asked to devote enough time during their meetings to familiarize themselves with certain songs which will be sung at times when the society appears in public, such songs and dates of the society's appearance to be publicly announced by the society.

"Associated with the society will be a community orchestra composed of the younger instrumentalists of Ogden under the direction of Marcellus Smith.

"A large community sing will be held in Ogden the latter part of May at which time the society will make its first public appearance.

"The initial rehearsal of the society will be next Friday evening, April 25, in the council chamber of Ogden's city hall at 8 o'clock. One of the choruses to be studied at that time is Hayden's popular 'The Heavens Are Telling,' from the oratorio, 'The Creation.' All experienced singers are invited to attend.

(Signed) "LESTER HINCHCLIFF,

"Organizer."

POTATOES.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Potatoes, firm; receipts, 82 cars; northern bulk and sacked, \$2.10@2.25 cwt.; new stock, Florida Spaulding rose, No. 1, \$13.00@13.50 barrel.

COLONEL KERMIT REJOINS FAMILY



None happier when the war was over and the soldiers began to come home than this little family. It's Colonel Kermit Roosevelt with Kermit Jr. at his side and Joseph Willard in his arms, and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Nominations for Pioneer's Bride for Big Celebration

Nominations are to be received at the two newspaper offices until next Thursday evening for candidates for the three most popular girls of Ogden to represent "Ogden, the Pioneer's Bride" and her two bridesmaids in the Golden Spike celebration to be held on May 10th.

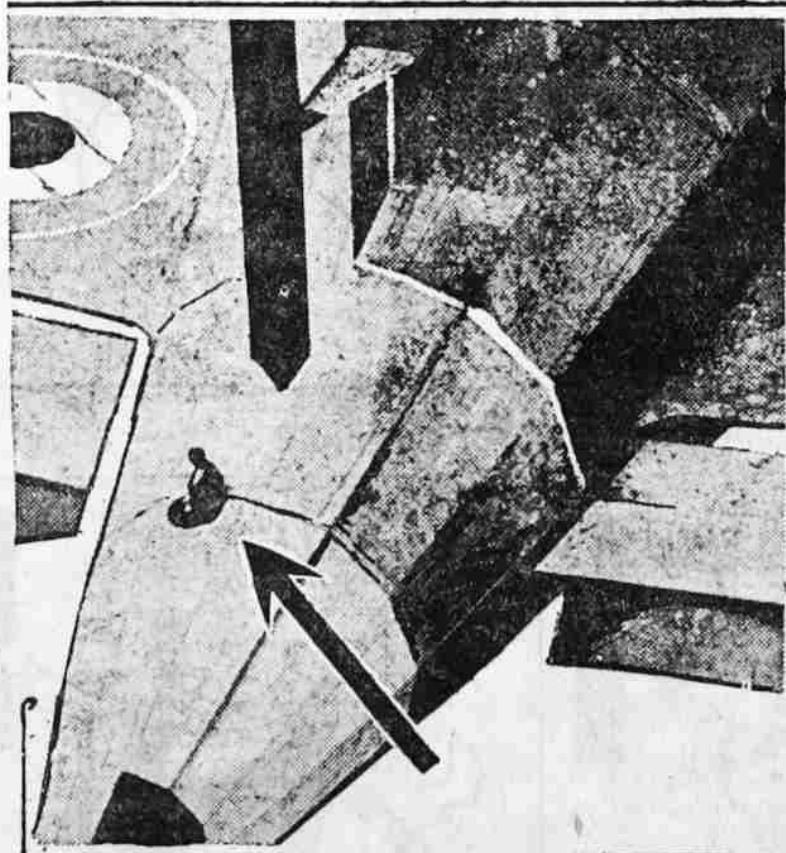
The nominations will close on Thursday evening and then the actual contest will be started, coupons for voting being printed in both newspapers. The names of a number of prominent young ladies were placed in the ballot boxes today.

The parade committee has made plans for many important historical representations in the parade, which it is said will be one of the finest symbolic demonstrations ever staged in this state.

A number of special exhibits connected with the building of the transcontinental railroad are being collected and will be used in conjunction with the parade. Among these will be a big maul and a regular railroad tie used in the completion of the Utah Central, now part of the Union Pacific system. On the tie is the inscription "Holiness to the Lord, U. C. R. R." Brigham Young drove the last spike in 1870 and the relics are now at the L. D. S. museum in Salt Lake.

A replica of "Jupiter," the Central Pacific engine that was used at the time the spike was driven will be constructed, the committee members say, and this will be in the parade, along with floats depicting the scene.

AIRSHIP'S SIZE DWARFS REAR LOOKOUT OF R34, BUILT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC



This is the tail of the R34, one of the huge airships which the British are making ready for a flight across the Atlantic. The

arrow points to the rear lookout, whose size compared to that of the big dirigible is like that of a fly on a globe. The R34 is nearly 700 feet long.